TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year,.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Our deep and heart-felt gratitude is due to that Almighty Power which has bestowed upon us such varied and numerous blessings throughout the past year. The general health of the country has been excellent; our harvests have been unusually plentiful, and prosperity smiles throughout the land. Indeed, notwithstanding our demerits, we have much reason to believe from the past events in our history, that we have enjoyed too special protection of Divine Providence ever since our origin as a nation. We have been exposed to many threatening and alarming difficulties in our progress; but on each successive occasion the impending cloud has been dissipated at the moment it appeared ready to burst upon our head, and the danger to our institutions has passed away. May we ever be under the divine guidance and protection!

Whilst it is the duty of the President "from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Union," I shall not refer in detail to the recent sad and bloody occurrences at Harper's Ferry. Still, it is proper to observe that these events, however bad and cruel in themselves, derive their chief importance from the apprehension that they are but symptoms of an incurable disease in the public mind, which may break out in still more dangerous outrages and terminate at last in an open war by the North to abolish slavery in the South. Whilst for myself, I entertain no such apprehension, they ought to afford a solemn warning to us all to beware of the approach of danger. Our Union is a stake of such inestimable value as to demand our constant and watchful vigilance for its preservation. In this view, let me implore my countrymen, North and South, to cultivate the ancient feelings of mutual forbearance and good-will towards each other, and strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land. This advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary whose service commenced in the last generation, among the wise and conservative statesmen of that day, now nearly all passed away, and whose first and dearest earthly wish is to leave his country tranquil, prosperous, united, and powerful.

We ought to reflect that in this age, and especially in this country, there is an incessant flux and reflux of public opinion. Questions which in their day assumed a most threatening aspect, have now nearly gone from the memory of men. They are "volcanos burnt out, and on the lava and squalid scoriæ of old eruptions grow the peaceful olive, the cheering vine and the sustaining corn." Such in my opinion, will prove to be the fate of the present sectional excitement, should those who wisely seek to apply the remedy, continue always to confine their efforts within the pale of the Constitution. If this course be pursued, the existing agitation on the subject of domestic slavery, like everything human, will have its day and give place to other and less threatening controversies. Public opinion in this country is all-powerful, and when it reaches a dangerous excess upon any question, the good sense of the people will furnish the corrective and bring it back within safe limits. Still, to hasten this auspicious result, at the present crisis, we ought to remember that every rational creature must be presumed to intend the natural consequences of his own teachings. Those who announce abstract doctrines subversive of the Constitution and the Union, must not be surprised should their heated partisans advance one step further, and attempt by violence to carry these doctrines into practical effect.—In this view of the subject it ought never to be forgotten that, however great may have been the political advantages resulting from the Union to every portion of our common country, these would all prove to be as nothing should the time ever arrive when they cannot be enjoyed without serious danger to the personal safety of the people of fifteen members of the confederacy. If the peace of the domestic fireside throughout these States should ever be invaded—if the mothers of families within this extensive region should not be able to retire to rest at night without suffering dreadful apprehensions of what may be their own fate and that of their children before the morning—it would be vain to recount to such a people the political benefits which result to them from the Union. Self-preservation is the first instinct of nature; and therefore any state of society in which the sword is all the time suspended over the heads of the people, must at last become intolerable. But I indulge in no such gloomy forebodings. On the contrary, I firmly believe that the events at Harper's Ferry, by causing the people to pause and reflect upon the possible peril to their cherished institutions, will be the means, under Providence, of allaying the existing excitement and preventing future outbreaks of a similar character. They will resolve that the Constitution and the Union shall not be endangered by rash counsels, knowing that, should "the silver cord be loosed or the golden bowl be broken * * at the fountain," human power could never reunite the scattered and hostile fragments.

I cordially congratulate you upon the final settlement by the Supreme Court of the United States of the question of slavery in the Territories, which had presented an aspect so truly formidable at the commencement of my administration. The right has been established of every citizen to take his property of any kind, including slaves, into the common Territories belonging equally to all the States of the Confederacy, and to have it protected there under the Federal Constitution. Neither Congress nor a territorial legislature nor any human power has any authority to annul or impair this vested right. The supreme judicial tribunal of the country, which is a co-ordinate branch of the Government, has sanctioned and affirmed these principles of constitutional law, so manifestly just in themselves, and so well calculated to promote peace and harmony among the States. It is a striking proof of the sense of justice which is inherent in our people, that the property in slaves has never disturbed to my knowledge, in any of the Territories.—Even throughout the late troubles in Kansas there has not been any attempt, as I am creditably informed, to interfere, in a single instance, with the right of the master.

Had any such attempt been made, the judiciary would doubtless have afforded an adequate remedy. Should they fail to do this hereafter, it will then be time enough to strengthen their hands by further legislation. Had it been decided that either Congress or the territoritorial legislature possess the power to annul or impair the right to property in slaves, the evil would be intolerable. In the latter event, there would be a struggle for a majority of the members of the legislature at each successive election, and the sacred rights of property held under the Federal Constitution would depend for the time being on the result. The agitation would thus be rendered incessant whilst the territorial condition remained, and its baneful influence would keep alive a dangerous excitement among the people of the several States.

Thus has the status of a Territory, during the intermediate period from its first settlement, until it shall become a State, been irrevocably fixed by the final decision of the Supreme Court. Fortunate has this been for the prosperity of the Territories, as well as for the tranquility of the States. Now, emigrants from the North and the South, the East and the West, will meet in the Territories on a common platform, having brought with them that species of property best adapted, in their own opinion, to promote their welfare. From natural causes the slavery question will in each case soon virtually settle itself; and before the Territory is prepared for admission as a State into the Union, this decision, one way or the other, will have been a foregone conclusion. Meanwhile the settlement of the new Territory will proceed without serious interruption, and its progress and prosperity will not be endangered or retarded by violent political struggles.

When in the progress of events the inhabitants of any Territory shall have reached the number required to form a State, they will then proceed, in a regular manner, and in the exercise of the rights of popular sovereignty, to form a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. After this has been done, to employ the language of the Kansas and Nebraska act, they "shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission." This sound principle has happily been recognized, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses of the late Congress.

All lawful means at my command have been employed, and shall continue to be employed, to execute the laws against the African slave-trade. After a most careful and rigorous examination of our coasts, and a thorough investigation of the subject, we have not been able to discover that any slaves have been imported into the United States except the cargo by the Wanderer, numbering between three and four hundred. Those engaged in this unlawful enterprise have been rigorously prosecuted; but not with as much success as their crimes have deserved. A number of them are still under prosecution.

Our history proves that the Fathers of the Republic, in advance of all other nations, condemned the African slave trade. It was, notwithstanding, deemed expedient by the framers of the Constitution to deprive Congress of the power to prohibit "the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit," "prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight."

It will be seen that this restriction on the power of Congress was confined to such States only as might think proper to admit the importation of slaves. It did not extend to the other States or to the trade carried on abroad. Accordingly, we find that so early as the 22d March, 1794, Congress passed an act imposing severe penalties and punishments upon citizens and residents of the United States who should engage in this trade between foreign nations. The provisions of this act were extended and enforced by the act of 10th of May, 1800.

Again: The States themselves had a clear right to waive the constitutional privilege intended for their benefit, and to prohibit, by their own laws, this trade at any time they thought proper previous to 1808. Several of them exercised this right before that period, and among them some containing the greatest number of slaves. This gave to Congress the immediate power to act in regard to all such States, because they themselves had removed the constitutional barrier. Congress accordingly passed an act on 28th February, 1803, "to prevent the importation of certain persons into certain States where, by the laws thereof, their admission is prohibited." In this manner the importation of African slaves into the United States was, to a great extent, prohibited some years in advance of 1808.

As the year 1808 approached, Congress determined not to suffer this trade to exist even for a day after they had the power to abolish it. On the 2d of March, 1807, they passed an act to take effect "from and after the 1st of January, 1808," prohibiting the importation of African slaves into the United States. This was followed by subsequent acts of a similar character, to which I need not specially refer. Such were the principles and such the practice of our ancestors more than fifty years ago in regard to the African slave trade.

It did not occur to the revered patriots who had been delegates to the convention, and afterwards became members of Congress, that in passing these laws they had violated the Constitution which they had framed with so much care and deliberation. They supposed that to prohibit Congress, in express terms, from exercising a specified power before an appointed day, necessarily involved the right to exercise this power after that day had arrived.

If this were not the case, the framers of the Constitution had expended much labor in vain. Had they imagined that Congress would possess no power to prohibit the trade either before or after 1808, they would not have taken so much care to protect the States against the exercise of this power before that period. Nay more, they would not have attached such vast importance to this provision as to have excluded it from the possibility of future repeal or amendment, to which other portions of the Constitution were exposed. It would then have been wholly unnecessary to engraft on the fifth article of the Constitution, prescribing the mode of its own future amendment, the proviso, "that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner effect" the provision in the Constitution, securing to the States the right to admit the importation of African slaves previous to that period.

According to the adverse construction, the clause itself, on which so much care and discussion had been employed by the members of the convention, was an absolute nullity from the beginning, and all that has since been done under it a mere usurpation.

It was well and wise to confer this power on Congress, because, had it been left to the States, its efficient exercise would have been impossible. In that event any one State could have effectually continued the trade not only for itself but for all the other slave States, though never so much against their will. And why? Because African slaves, when once brought within the limits of any one State, in accordance with its laws, cannot practically be excluded from any other State where slavery exists. And even if all the States had separately passed laws prohibiting the importation of slaves, these laws would have failed of effect for want of a naval force to capture the slavers and to guard the coasts. Such a force no State can employ in time of peace without the consent of Congress.

These acts of Congress, it is believed, have with very rare and insignificant exceptions, accomplished their purpose. For a period of more than half a century there has been no perceptible addition to the number of our domestic slaves. During this period their advancement in civilization has far surpassed that of any other portion of the African race. The light and the blessings of Christianity have been extended to them, and both their moral and physical condition has been greatly improved.

Re-open the trade, and it would be difficult to determine whether the effect would be more deleterious on the interests of the master or on those native-born slaves. Of the evils to the master, the one most to be dreaded, would be the introduction of wild, heathen, and ignorant barbarians among the sober, orderly, and quiet slaves, whose ancestors have been on the soil for generations.—This might tend to barbarize, demoralize, and exasperate the whole mass, and produce most deplorable consequences.

The effect upon the existing slave would, if possible, be still more deplorable. At present he is treated with kindness and humanity. He is well fed, well clothed, and not over-worked. His condition is incomparably better than that of the coolies which modern nation of high civilization have employed as a substitute for African slaves.—Both the philanthropy and self-interest of the master, have combined to produce this humane result. But let this trade be reopened, and what will be the effect? The same, to a considerable extent, as on a neighboring island—the only spot now on earth where the African slave trade is openly tolerated; and this in defiance of solemn treaties with a power abundantly able at any moment to enforce their execution. There the master, intent upon present gain, extorts from the slaves as much labor as his physical powers are capable of enduring—knowing that, when death comes to his relief, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by the competition of rival African slave-traders. Should this ever be the case in our country—which I do not deem possible—the present useful character of the domestic institutions, wherein those too old and too young to work, are provided for with care and humanity, and those capable of labor are not over-tasked, would undergo an unfortunate change. The feeling of reciprocal dependence and attachment, which now exists between master and slave would be converted into mutual distrust and hostility.

But we are obliged as a Christian and moral nation, to consider what would be the effect upon unhappy Africa itself, if we should re-open the slave trade. This would give the trade an impulse and extension which it has never had even in its palmiest days. The numerous victims required to supply it, would convert the whole slave coast into a private Pandemonium, for which thiscountry would be held responsible in the eyes of both God and man. Its petty tribes would then be constantly engaged in predatory wars against each other, for the purpose of seizing slaves to supply the American market. All hopes of African civilization would thus be ended.

On the other hand, when a market for African slaves shall no longer be furnished in Cuba, and thus all the world be closed against this trade, we may then indulge a reasonable hope for the gradual improvement of Africa. The chief motive of war among the tribes will cease whenever there is no longer any demand for slaves. The resources of that fertile but miserable country might then be developed by the hand of industry, and afford subjects for legitimate foreign and domestic commerce. In this manner Christianity and civilization may gradually penetrate the existing gloom.

The wisdom of the course pursued by this Government towards China has been vindicated by the event. Whilst we sustained a neutral position in the war waged by Great Britain and France against the Chinese empire, our late minister, in obedience to his instructions, judiciously co-operated with the ministers of these powers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty the just concessions demanded by the interests of foreign commerce. The result is that satisfactory treaties have been concluded with China by the respective ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia. Our "treaty, or general convention of peace, amity, and commerce," with that empire was concluded at Tientsin on the 18th June, 1858, and was ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the 21st December following.

On the 15th December, 1858, John E. Ward, a distinguished citizen of Georgia, was duly commissioned as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China. He left the United States for the place of his destination on the 5th of February, 1859, bearing with him the ratified copy of this treaty, and arrived at Shanghai on the 28th May. From thence he proceeded to Peking on the 16th June, but did not arrive in that city until the 27th July. According to the terms of the treaty the ratifications were to be exchanged on or before the 18th June, 1859. This was rendered impossible by reasons and events beyond his control, not necessary to detail; but still it is due to the Chinese authorities at Shanghai to state that they always assured him no advantage should be taken of the delay, and this pledge has been faithfully redeemed.

On the arrival of Mr. Ward at Peking he requested an audience of the Emperor to present his letter of credence. This he did not obtain, in consequence of his very proper refusal to the humiliating ceremonies required by the etiquette of this strange people in approaching their sovereign. Nevertheless the interviews on this question were conducted in the most friendly spirit and with all due regard to his personal feelings and the honor of his country. When a presentation to his Majesty was found impossible, the letter of credence from the President was received with peculiar honors by Kweiliang, "the Emperor's prime minister and the second man in the empire to the Emperor himself." The ratifications of the treaty were afterwards, on the 16th of August, exchanged in proper form at Pei-tsang. As the exchange did not take place until after the day prescribed by the treaty, it is deemed proper, before its publication, again to submit it to the Senate.

It is but simple justice to the Chinese authorities to observe, that throughout the whole transaction, they appear to have acted in good faith and in a friendly spirit towards the United States. It is true this has been done in their own peculiar fashion; but we ought to regard with a lenient eye the ancient customs of an empire dating back for thousands of years, so far as may be consistent with our national honor. The conduct of our minister on the occasion has received my entire approbation.

In order to carry out the spirit of this treaty, and to give it full effect, it became necessary to conclude two supplemental conventions—the one for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens, and the other to fix the tariff on imports and exports, and to regulate the transit duties and trade of our merchants with China. This duty was satisfactorily performed by our late minister. These conventions bear date at Shanghai on the 8th November, 1858.—Having been considered in the light of binding agreements subsidiary to the principal treaty, and to be carried into execution without delay, they do not provide for any formal ratification or exchange of ratifications by the contracting parties. This was not deemed necessary by the Chinese, who are already proceeding in good faith to satisfy the claims of our citizens, and, it is hoped, to carry out the provisions of the conventions. Still, I thought it was proper to submit them to the Senate, by which they were ratified on the 3d March, 1859. The ratified copies, however did not reach Shanghai until after the departure of our minister to Peking, and these conventions could not; therefore, be exchanged at the same time with the principal treaty. No doubt is entertained that they will be ratified and exchanged by the Chinese government, should this be thought advisable: but, under the circumstances presented, I shall consider them binding engagements from their date on both parties, and cause them to be published as such for the information and guidance of our merchants trading with the Chinese empire.

It affords me much satisfaction to inform you that all our difficulties with the republic of Paraguay have been satisfactorily adjusted. It happily did not become necessary to employ the force which Congress had placed at my command, under the joint resolution of 2d June, 1858. On the contrary, the President of that republic, in a friendly spirit, acceded promptly to the just and reasonable demands of the Government of the United States. Our commissioner arrived at Assumption, the capitol of the republic, on the 25th of January, 1859, and left on the 17th of February, having in three weeks ably and successfully accomplished all the objects of his mission. The treaties which he has concluded will be immediately submitted to the Senate.

In the view that the employment of other than peaceful means might become necessary to obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraguay, a strong naval force was concentrated in the waters of the La Plata to await contingencies, whilst our commissioner ascended the rivers to Assumption. The Naval Department is entitled to great credit for the promptness, efficiency, and economy with which this expedition was fitted out and conducted. It consisted of nineteen armed vessels, great and small, carrying 200 guns and 2,500 men, all under the command of the veteran and gallant Shubrick. The entire expenses of the expedition have been defrayed out of the ordinary appropriations for the naval service, except the sum of $289,000, applied to the purchase of seven of the steamers, constituting a part of it, under the authority of the naval appropriation act of the 3d March last. It is believed that these steamers are worth more than their cost, and they are now actively and usefully employed in the naval service.

The appearance of so large a force, fitted out in such a prompt manner, in the far distant waters of the La Plata and the admirable conduct of the officers and men employed in it, have had a happy effect in favor of our country throughout all that remote portion of the world.

Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other governments on the continent of Europe, unless we may except that of Spain, happily continue to be of the most friendly character.

In my last annual message I presented a statement of the unsatisfactory condition of our relations with Spain; and I regret to say that this is not materially improved. Without special reference to other claims, even the "Cuban claims," the payment of which has been ably urged by our ministers, and in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, remain unsatisfied, notwithstanding both their justice and their amount ($128,635 54) has been recognized and ascertained by the Spanish government itself.

I again recommend that an appropriation be made "to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." In common with two of my predecessors, I entertain no doubt that this is required by our treaty with Spain of the 27th of October, 1795. The failure to discharge this obligation has been employed by the the cabinet of Madrid as a reason against the settlement of our claims.

I need not repeat the arguments which I urged in my last annual message in favor of the aquisition of Cuba by fair purchase.—My opinions on that measure remain unchanged. I, therefore, again call the serious attention of Congress to this important subject. Without a recognition of this policy on their part, it will be almost impossible to institute negotiations with any reasonable prospect of success.

Until a recent period there was good reason to believe that I should be able to announce of you on the present occasion that our difficulties with Great Britian, arriving out of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, had been finally adjusted in a manner alike honorable and satisfacory to both parties. From causes however, which the British government had not anticipated, they have not yet completed treaty arrangements with the republics of Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the understanding between the two governments. It is, nevertheless, confidently expected that this good work will ere long be accomplished.

Whilst indulging the hope that no other subject remained which could disturb the good understanding between the two countries, the question arising out of the adverse claims of the parties to the Island of San Juan, under the Oregon treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, suddenly assumed a threatening prominence. In order to prevent unfortunate collisions on that remote frontier, the late Secretary of State on the 17th of July 1855, addressed a note to Mr. Crampton, then British minister at Washington, communicating to him a copy of the instructions which he (Mr. Marcy) had given, on the 14th of July, to Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, having a special reference to an "apprehended conflict between our citizens and the British subjects on the Island of San Juan." To prevent this, the Governor was instructed "that the officers of the Territory should abstain from all acts on the disputed grounds which are calculated to provoke any conflicts, so far as it can be done without implying the concession to the authorities of Great Britain of an exclusive right over the premises. The title ought to be settled before either party should attempt to exclude the other by force, or exercise complete and exclusive sovereign rights within the fairly disputed limits."

In acknowledging the receipt on the next day of Mr. Marcy's note, the British minister expressed his entire concurrence "in the propriety of the course recommended to the governor of Washington Territory by your [Mr. Marcy's] instructions to that officer," stating that he had "lost no time in transmitting a copy of that document to the governor-general of British North America," and had "earnestly recommended to his Excellency to take such measures as to him may appear best calculated to secure, on the part of the British local authorities and inhabitants of the neighborhood of the line in question, the exercise of the same spirit of forbearance which is inculcated by you [Mr. Marcy] on the authorities and citizens of the United States."

Thus matters remained upon the faith of this arrangement until the 9th of July last, when Gen. Harney paid a visit to the Island. He found upon it twenty-five American residents with their families, and also an establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company for the purpose of raising sheep. A short time before his arrival one of these residents had shot an animal belonging to the company, whilst trespassing upon his premises, for which however, he offered to pay twice its value; but that was refused. Soon after "the chief factor of the company at Victoria, Mr. Dallas, son-in-law of Governor Douglas, came to the Island in the British sloop-of-war Satellite, and threatened to take "this American (Mr. Cutler) by force to Victoria, to answer for the trespass he had committed."—The American seized his rifle and told Mr. Dallas if any such attempt was made he would kill him on the spot. The affair then ended."

Under these circumstances, the American settlers presented a petition to the General, "through the United States inspector of customs, Mr. Hubbs, to place a force upon the island to protect them from the Indians as well as the oppressive interference of the authorities of the Hudson Bay Company at Victoria with their rights as American citizens." The General immediately responded to this petition, and ordered Captain George E. Pickett, 9th infantry, "to establish his company on Bellevae, on San Juan Island, on some suitable position near the harbor at the southeastern extremity. This order was promptly obeyed, and a military post was established at the place designated. The force was afterwards increased, so that by the last return the whole number of troops then on the Island amounted in the aggregate to 691 men.

Whilst I do not deem it proper on the present occasion to go further into the subject, and discuss the weight which ought to be attached to the statements of the British colonial authorities, contesting the accuracy of the information on which the gallant General acted, it was due to him that I should thus present his own reasons for issuing the order to Captain Pickett. From these it is quite clear his object was to prevent the British authorities on Vancouver's island from exercising jurisdiction over American residents on the Island of San Juan, as well as to protect them against the incursions of the Indians.

Much excitement prevailed for some time throughout that region, and serious danger of collision between the parties was apprehended. The British had a large naval force in the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple justice to the admiral on that station to state that he wisely and discreetly forbore to commit any hostile act but determined to refer the whole affair to his government and await their instructions.

This aspect of the matter, in my opinion, demanded serious attention. It would have been a great calamity for both nations had they been precipitated into acts of hostility not on the question of title to the island, but merely concerning what should be its condition during the intervining period whilst the two governments might be employed in settling the question to which of them it belongs. For this reason Lieutenant General Scott was dispatched on the 17th September last to Washington Territory to take immediate command of the United States forces on the Pacific coast should he deem this necessary. The main object of his mission was to carry out the spirit of the precautionary arrangement between the late Secretary of State and the British minister, and thus to preserve the peace and prevent collision between the British and American authorities pending the negotiations between the two governments.—Entertaining no doubt of the validity of our title, I need scarcely add that, in any event, American citizens were to be placed on a footing at least as favorable as that of British subjects, it being understood that Captain Pickett's company should remain on the Island. It is proper to observe that, considering the distance from the scene of action, and in ignorance of what have transpired on the spot before the General's arrival, it was necessary to leave much to his discretion, and I am happy to state the event has proven that this discretion could not have been entrusted to more competent hands. General Scott has recently returned from his mission, having successfully accomplished its objects, and there is no longer any good reason to apprehend a collision between the forces of the two countries during the pendency of the existing negotiations.

I regret to inform you that there has been no improvement in the affairs of Mexico since my last annual message, and I am again obliged to ask the earnest attention of Congress to the unhappy condition of that republic.

The constituent Congress of Mexico, which adjourned on the 17th of February, 1857, adopted a Constitution and provided for a popular election. This took place in the following July, 1857, and General Comonfort was chosen President, almost without opposition, at the same election a new Congress was chosen, whose first session commenced on the 16th of September, 1857. By the Constitution of 1857, the Presidential term was to begin on the 1st of December, 1857, and continue for four years. On that day General Comonfort appeared before the assembled Congress in the city of Mexico, took the oath to support the new Constitution, and was duly inaugurated President. Within a month afterwards he had been driven from the capital, and a military rebellion had assigned the supreme power of the republic to General Zuloaga. The Constitution provided that in the absence of the President his office should devolve upon the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and, Gen. Comonfort having left the country, this functionary, General Juarez, proceeded to form, at Guanajuata, a constitutional government. Before this was officially known, however, at the capital, the government of Zuloaga had been recognized by the entire diplomatic corps, iccluding the minister of the United States, as the de facto government of Mexico. The constitutional President, nevertheless, maintained his position with firmness, and was soon established with his cabinet at Vera Cruz. Meanwhile the government of Zuloaga was earnestly resisted in many parts of the Republic, and even in the capital, a portion of the army having pronounced against it, its functions were declared terminated, and an assembly of citizens was invited for the choice of a new President. This assembly elected General Miramon, but that officer repudiated the plan under which he was chosen, and Zuloago was thus restored to his position. He assumed it however, only to withdraw from it, and Miramon, having become, by his appointment, "President Substitute," continues, with that title, at the head of the insurgent party.

In my last annual message I communicated to Congress the circumstances under which the late Minister of the United States suspended his official relations with the Central Government, and withdrew from the country. It was impossible to maintain friendly intercourse with a government, like that at the Capital, under whose usurped authority wrongs were constantly committed, but never redressed. Had this been an established Government, with its power extending, by the consent of the people, over the whole of Mexico, a resort to hostilities against it would have been quite justifiable, and indeed necessary. But the country was a prey to civil war; and it was hoped that the success of the constitutional President might lead to a condition of things less injurious to the United States. This succes became so probable that, in January last, I employed a reliable agent to visit Mexico, and report to me the actual condition and prospect of the contending parties. In consequence of his report, and from information which reached me from other sources, favorable to the prospects of the constitutional cause, I felt justified in appointing a new Minister to Mexico, who might embrace the earliest suitable opportunity of restoring our diplomatic relations with that Republic.

For this purpose a distinguished citizen of Maryland was selected, who proceeded on his mission on the 8th of March last, with discretionary authority to recognize the government of President Juarez, if on his arrival in Mexico he should find it entitled to such recognition, according to the established practice of the United States. On the 7th of April following, Mr. McLane presented his credentials to President Juarez, having no hesitation "in pronouncing the government of Juarez to be the only existing government of the Republic." He was cordially received by the authorities at Vera Cruz, and they have ever since manifested the most friendly disposition towards the United States. Unhappily, however, the Constitutional Government has not been able to establish its power over the

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XV. HUNTINGDON, PA., JANUARY 4, 1860. NO. 28.

whole Republic. It is supported by a large majority of the people and the States, but but there are important parts of the country where it can enforce no obedience. General Miramon maintains himself at the Capital; and in some of the distant provinces there are military governors who pay little respect to the decrees of either government. In the meantime the accesses which always attend upon civil war, especially in Mexico, are constantly recurring. Outrages of the worst description are committed both upon persons and property.

There is scarcely any form of injury which has not been suffered by our citizens in Mexico during the last few years. We have been nominally at peace with that republic, but "so far as the interests of our commerce or of our citizens who have visited the country as merchants, ship-masters, or in other capacities, are concerned, we might as well have been at war." Life has been insecure, property unprotected, and trade impossible except at a risk of loss which prudent men cannot be expected to incur. Important contracts, involving large expenditures, entered into by the central government, have been set at defiance by the local governments. Peaceful American residents, occupying their rightful possessions, have been suddenly expelled from the country, in defiance of treaties, and by the mere force of arbitrary power. Even the course of justice has not been safe from control, and a recent decree of Miramon permits the intervention of government in all suits where either party is a foreigner. Vessels of the United States have been seized without law, and a consular officer who protested against such seizure has been fined and imprisoned for disrespect to the authorities.—Military contributions have been levied in violation of every principle of right, and the American who resisted the lawless demand has had his property forcibly taken away, and has been himself banished. From a conflict of authority in different parts of the country, tariff duties which have been paid in one place, have been exacted over again in another place. Large numbers of our citizens have been arrested and imprisoned without any form of examination or any opportunity for a hearing, and even when released have only obtained their liberty after much suffering and injury and without any hope of redress. The wholesale massacre of Crabbe and his associates without trial in Sonora, as well as the seizure and murder of four sick Americans who had taken shelter in the house of an American, upon the soil of the United States was communicated to Congress at its last session. Murders of a still more atrocious character have been committed in the very heart of Mexico, under the authority of Miramon's government, during the present year. Some of these were only worthy of a barbarous age, and, if they had not been clearly proven, would have seemed impossible in a country which claims to be civilized. Of this description was the brutal massacre in April last, by order of Gen. Marquez, of three American physicians, who were seized in the hospital at Tacubaya while attending upon the sick and the dying of both parties, and without trial, as without crime, were hurried away to speedy execution. Little less shocking was the recent fate of Ormond Chase, who was shot in Tepic on the 7th of August by order of the same Mexican General, not only without a trial, but without any conjecture by his friends of the cause of his arrest. He is represented as a young man of good character and intelligence, who had made numerous friends in Tepic by the courage and humanity which he had displayed on several trying occasions, and his death was as unexpected as it was shocking to the whole community. Other outrages might be enumerated, but these are sufficient to illustrate the wretched state of the country and the unprotected condition of the persons and property of our citizens in Mexico.

In all these cases our ministers have been constant and faithful in their demands for redress, but both they and this Government, which they have successfully represented, have been wholly powerless to make their demands effective. Their testimony in this respect, and in reference to the only remedy which in their judgments, would meet the exigence, has been both uniform and emphatic. "Nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Government of the United States (wrote our late minister in 1856) and of its purpose to punish these wrongs will avail. I assure you that the universal belief here is that there is nothing to be apprehended from the Government of the United States, and that local Mexican officials can commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity." "I hope the President" (wrote our present minister in August last) "will feel authorized to ask from Congress the power to enter Mexico with the military forces of the United States, at the call of the constitutional authorities, in order to protect the citizens and the treaty rights of the United States. Unless such a power is conferred upon him, neither the one nor the other will be respected in the existing state of anarchy and disorder, and the outrages already perpetrated will never be chastised; and, as I assured you in my No. 23, all these evils must increase until every vestige of order and government disappears from the country." I have been reluctantly led to the same opinion, and, in justice to my countrymen who have suffered wrongs from Mexico, and who may still suffer them, I feel bound to announce this conclusion to Congress.

The case presented, however, is not merely a case of individual claims, although our just claims against Mexico have reached a very large amount. Nor is it merely the case of protection to the lives and property of the few Americans who may still remain in Mexico, although the life and property of every American citizen ought to be sacredly protected in every quarter of the world. But it is a question which relates to the future as well as to the present and the past, and which involves, indirectly at least, the whole subject of our duty to Mexico as a neighboring State. The exercise of the power of the United States in that country to redress the wrongs and protect the rights of our own citizens is none the less to be desired, because efficient and necessary aid may thus be rendered at the same time to restore peace and order to Mexico itself. In the accomplishment of this result the people of the United States must necessarily feel a deep and earnest interest. Mexico ought to be a rich and prosperous and powerful republic. She possesses an extensive territory, a fertile soil, and an incalculable store of mineral wealth. She occupies an important position between the Gulf and the ocean for transit routes and for commerce. Is it possible that such a country as this can be given up to anarchy and ruin without an effort from any quarter for for its rescue and its safety? Will the commercial nations of the world, which have so many interests connected with it, remain wholly indifferent to such a result? Can the United States, which ought to share the most largely in its commercial intercourse, allow their immediate neighbor thus to destroy itself and injure them? Yet, without support from some quarter, it is impossible to perceive how Mexico can resume her position among nations and enter upon a career which promises any good results. The aid which she requires, and which the interests of all commercial countries require that she should have, it belongs to this Government to render, not only by virtue of our neighborhood to Mexico, along whose territory we have a continuous frontier of nearly a thousand miles, but by virtue, also, of our established policy, which is inconsistent with the intervention of any European Power in the domestic concerns of that republic.

The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico are before the world, and must deeply impress every American citizen. A government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs is derelict to its highest duties. The difficulty consists in selecting and enforcing the remedy. We may in vain apply to the Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz, although it is well disposed to do us justice, for adequate redress. Whilst its authority is acknowledged in all the important ports and throughout the sea-coasts of the Republic, its power does not extend to the City of Mexico and the States in its vicinity, where nearly all the recent outrages have been committed on American citizens. We must penetrate into the interior before we can reach the offenders, and this can only be done by passing through the territory in the occupation of the Constitutional Government. The most acceptable and least difficult mode of accomplishing the object will be to act in concert with that government.—Their consent and their aid might, I believe, be obtained; but if not, our obligation to protect our own citizens in their just rights, secured by treaty, would not be the less imperitive. For these reasons, I recommend to Congress to pass a law authorizing the President, under such conditions as they may deem expedient, to employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future. I purposely refrain from any suggestion as to whether this force shall consist of regular troops or volunteers, or both. This question may be most appropriately left to the decision of Congress. I would merely observe that, should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country among those who sympathize with the sufferings of our unfortunate fellow-citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy condition of that republic. Such an accession to the forces of the Constitutional Government would enable it soon to reach the City of Mexico and extend its power over the whole republic. In that event there is no reason to doubt that the just claims of our citizens would be satisfied and adequate redress obtained for the injuries inflicted upon them. The Constitutional Government have ever evinced a strong desire to do us justice, and this might be secured in advance by a preliminary treaty.

It may be said that these measures will, at least indirectly, be inconsistent with our wise and settled policy not to interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign Nations. But does not the present case constitute an exception? An adjoining Republic is in a state of anarchy and confusion from which she has proved wholly unable to extricate herself. She is entirely destitute of the power to maintain peace upon her borders or to prevent the excursions of banditti into her territories. In her fate and in her fortune—in her power to establish and maintain a settled government—we have a far deeper interest, socially, commercially, and politically than any other nation. She is now a wreck upon the ocean, drifting about as she is impelled by different factions. As a good neighbor, shall we not extend to her a helping hand to save her? If we do not, it would not be surprising should some other Nation undertake the task, and thus force us to interfere at last, under circumstances of increased difficulty, for the maintenance of our established policy.

I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message that authority may be given to the President to establish one or more temporary military posts across the Mexican line at Sonora and Chihuahua, where these may be necessary to protect the lives and property of American and Mexican citizens against the incursions and depredations of the Indians, as well as the lawless rovers in that remote region. The establishment of one such post at a point called Arispe, in Sonora, in a country now almost depopulated by the hostile inroads of the Indians from our side of the line, would, it is believed, have prevented much injury and many cruelties during the past season. A state of lawlessness and violence prevails on that distant frontier. Life and property are there wholly insecure. The population of Arizona, now numbering more than ten thousand souls are practically destitute of government, of laws, or of any regular administration of justice. Murder, rapine, and other crimes are committed with impunity. I, therefore, again call the attention of Congress to the necessity for establishing a territorial government over Arizona.

The treaty with Nicaragua of the 16th of February, 1857, to which I referred in my last annual message, failed to receive the ratification of the government of that Republic, for reasons which I need not enumerate A similar treaty has been since concluded between the parties bearing date on the 16th March, 1859, which has already been ratified by the Nicaraguan Congress. This will be immediately submitted to the Senate for their ratification. Its provisions cannot, I think, fail to be acceptable to the people of both countries.

Our claims against the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua remain unredressed, though they are pressed in an earnest manner, and not without hope of success.

I deem it to be my duty once more earnestly to recommend to Congress the passage a law authorising the President to employ the naval force at his command for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens passing in transit across the Panama, Nicaragua, and Tehuantepec routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations. I shall not repeat the arguments employed in former messages in support of this measure. Suffice it to say that the lives of many of our people; and the security of vast amount of treasure passing and repassing over one or more of these routes between the Atlantic and Pacific, may be deeply involved in the action of Congress on this subject.

I would, also, again recommend to Congress that authority be given to the President to employ the naval force to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and lawless seizure and confiscation in the ports of Mexico and the Spanish American States when these countries may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition. The mere knowledge that such an authority had been conferred, as I have already stated, would of itself, in a great degree prevent the evil. Neither would this require any additional appropriation for the naval service.

The chief objection urged against the grant of this authority is, that Congress, by conferring it, would violate the Constitution—that it would be a transfer of the war-declaring power to the Executive. If this were well founded, it would, of course, be conclusive.—A very brief examination, however, will place this objection at rest.

Congress possess the sole and exclusive power, under the Constitution, "to declare war." They alone can "raise and support armies," and "provide and maintain a navy. But after Congress shall have provided the force necessary to carry it on, the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, can alone employ this force in making war against the enemy. This is in plain language, and history proves that it was the well-known intention of the framers of the Constitution,

It will not be denied that the general "power to declare war" is without limitation, and embraces within itself not only what writers on the law of nations term a public or perfect war, but also an imperfect war—and, in short, every species of hostility, however confined or limited. Without the authority of Congress, the President cannot fire a hostile gun in any case, except to repel the attacks of an enemy. It will not be doubted that under this power Congress could, if they thought proper, authorize the President to employ the force at his command to seize a vessel belonging to an American citizen which had been illegally and unjustly captured in a foreign port and restore it to its owners. But can Congress only act after fact—after the mischief has been done?—Have they no power to confer upon the President the authority in advance to furnish instant redress should such a case afterwards occur? Must they wait until the mischief has been done, and can they apply the remedy only when it is to late? To confer this authority to meet future cases under circumstances strictly specified, is as clearly within the war-declaring power as such an authority conferred upon the President by act of Congress after the deed had been done. In the progress of a great nation many exigencies must arise imperatively requiring that Congress should authorize the President to act promptly on certain conditions which may or may not afterwards arise. Our history has already presented a number of such cases. I shall refer only to the latest.

Under the resolution of June 2d, 1858, "for the adjustment of difficulties with the republic of Paraguay," the President is "authorized to adopt such measures and use such force as in his judgement may be necessary and advisable to the event of a refusal of just satisfaction by the government of Paraguay." "Just satisfaction" for what? For the "attact on the Water Witch," and "other matters referred to in the annual message of the President." Here the power is expressly granted upon the condition that the government of Paraguay shall refuse to render this "just satisfaction." In this and other similar cases Congress have conferred upon the President power in advance to employ the army and navy upon the happening of contingent future events; and this most certainly is embraced within the power to declare war.

Now, if this conditional and contingent power could be constitutionally conferred upon the President in the case of Paraguay, why may it not be conferred for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens in the event that they may be violently and unlawfully attacked in passing over the transit routes to and from California, or assailed by the seizure of their vessels in a foreign port? To deny this power is to render the navy in a great degree useless for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens in countries where neither protection nor redress can be otherwise obtained.

The Thirty-fifth Congress terminated on the 3d of March, 1859, without having passed the "act making appropriations for the services of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860." This act also contained an appropriation "to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859." I believe this is the first instance since the origin of the Federal Government, now more than seventy years ago, when any Congress went out of existence without having passed all the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the government until the regular period for the meeting of a new Congress. This event imposed on the Executive a grave responsibility. It presented a choice of evils.

Had this omisssion of duty occurred at the first session of the last Congress the remedy would have been plain. I might then have instantly recalled them to complete their work—and this without expense to the Government. But on the 4th of March last, there were fifteen of the thirty-three States which had not elected any representative to the present Congress. Had Congress been called together immediately, these States would have been virtually disfranchised. If an intermediate period had been selected, several of the States would have been compelled to hold extra sessions of their Legislatures, at great inconvenience and expense, to provide for elections at an earlier day than that previously fixed by law. In the regular course, ten of these States would not elect until after the beginning of August, and five of these ten not until October and November.

On the other hand, when I came to examine carefully the condition of the Post Office Department, I did not meet as many or as great difficulties as I had apprehended. Had the bill which failed been confined to the appropriations for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June next, there would have been no reason of pressing importance for the call of an extra session. Nothing would become due on contracts (those with railroad companies only excepted) for carrying the mail for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing on the first of July, until the first of December—less than one week before the meeting of the present Congress.—The reason is that the mail contractors for this current year did not complete their first quarter's service until the 30th September last; and by the terms of their contracts, sixty days more are allowed for the settlement of their accounts before the Department could be called upon for payment.

The great difficulty and the great hardship consisted in the failure to provide for the payment of the deficiency in the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1859. The Department had entered into contracts, in obedience to existing laws, for the service of that fiscal year, and the contractors were fairly entitled to their compensation as it become due.—The deficiency as stated in the bill, amounted to $3,338,728, but after a careful settlement of all these accounts, it has been ascertained that it amounts to $4,296,009. With the scanty means at his command the Postmaster General has managed to pay that portion of this deficiency which occurred in the first two quarters of the past fiscal year, ending on the 31st December last. In the meantime the contractors themselves, under these trying circumstances, have behaved in a manner worthy of all commendation. They had one resource in the midst of their embarrassments. After the amount due each of them had been ascertained and finally settled according to law, this became a specific debt of record against the United States, which enabled them to borrow money on this unquestionable security. Still they were obliged to pay interest in consequence of the default of Congress, and on every principle of justice, ought to receive interest from the Government. This interest should commence from the date when a warrant would have issued for the payment of the principal had an appropriation been made for this purpose.—Calculated up to the first December, it will not exceed $96,660—a sum not to be taken into account when contrasted with the great difficulties and embarrassments of a public and private character, both to the people and the States, which would have resulted from convening and holding a special session of Congress.

For these reasons I recommend the passage of a bill, at as early a day as may be practicable, to provide for the payment of the amount, with interest, due to these last mentioned contractors, as well as to make the necessary appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the current fiscal year.

The failure to pass the Post Office bill necessarily gives birth to serious reflections.—Congress, by refusing to pass the general appropiation bills necessary to carry on the Government, may not only arrest its action, but even destroy its existence. The army, the navy, the judiciary, in short every department of the Government, can no longer perform their functions if Congress refuse the money necessary for their support. If this failure should teach the country the necessity of electing a full Congress in sufficient time to enable the President to convene them in any emergency, even immediately after the old Congress has expired, it will have been productive of great good. In a time of sudden and alarming danger, foreign or domestic, which all nations must expect to encounter in their progress, the very salvation of our institutions may be staked upon the assembling of Congress without delay. If, under such circumstances, the President should find himself in the condition in which he was placed at the close of the last Congress, with nearly half the States of the Union destitute of representatives, the consequences might be disastrous. I, therefore, recommend to Congress to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution on this subject, and to pass a law appointing some day previous to the 4th of March in each year of odd number for the election of representatives throughout all the States. They have already appointed a day for the election of electors for President and Vice President, and this measure has been approved by the country.

I would again express a most decided opinion in favor of the construction of a Pacific railroad, for the reasons stated in my last two annual messages. When I reflect upon what would be the defenceless condition of our States and Territories west of the Rocky mountains in case of a war with a naval power sufficiently strong to interrupt all intercourse with them by the routes across the Isthmus, I am still more convinced than ever of the vast importance of this railroad. I have never doubted the constitutional competency of Congress to provide for its construction, but this exclusively under the war making power. Besides, the Constitution expressly requires as an imperative duty, that "the United States shall protect each of them (the States) against invasion." I am at a a loss to conceive how this protection can be afforded to California and Oregon against such a naval power by any other means. I repeat the opinion contained in my last annual message, that it would be inexpedient for the Government to undertake this great work by agents of its own appointment and under its direct and exclusive control. This would increase the patronage of the Executive to a dangerous extent, and would foster a system of jobbing and corruption which no vigilance on the part of Federal officials could prevent. The construction of this road ought, therefore, to be intrusted to incorporated companies, or other agencies, who would exercise that active and vigilant supervision over it which can be inspired alone by a sense of corporate and individual interest.—I venture to assert that the additional cost of transporting troops, munitions of war, and necessary supplies for the army across the vast intervening plains to our possessions on the Pacific coast, would be greater in such a war than the whole amount required to construct the road. And yet this resort would, after all, be inadequate for their defence and protection.

We have yet scarcely recovered from the habits of extravagant expenditure, produced by our over-flowing Treasury, during several years prior to the commencement of my Administration. The financial reverses which we have since experienced ought to teach us all to scrutinize our expenditures with the greatest vigilance, and to reduce them to the lowest possible point. The Executive Departments of the Government have devoted themselves to the accomplishment of this object with considerable success, as will appear from their different reports and estimates.—To these I invite the scrutiny of Congress, for the purpose of reducing them still lower, if this be practicably, consistent with the great public interests of the country. In aid of the policy of retrenchment, I pledge myself to examine closely the bills appropriating lands or money, so that if any of these should inadvertantly pass both Houses, as must sometimes be the case, I may afford them an opportunity for reconsideration. At the same time we ought never to forget that true public economy consists, not in withholding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects confided to us by the Constitution, but in taking care that the money appropriated for these purposes shall be faithfully and frugally expended.

It will appear from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that it is extremely doubtful, to say the least, whether we shall be able to pass through the present and the next fiscal year without providing additional revenue.

This can only be accomplished by strictly confining the appropriations within the estimates of the different Departments, without making an allowance for any additional expenditures which Congress may think proper in their discretion, to authorize, and without providing for the redemption of any portion of the $20,000,000 of Treasury notes which have been already issued. In the event of a deficiency, which I consider probable, this ought never to be supplied by a resort to additional loans. It would be a ruinous practice in the days of peace and prosperity to go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government.—This policy would cripple our resources and impair our credit in case the existence of war should render it necessary to borrow money. Should such a deficiency occur as I apprehend, I would recommend that the necessary revenue be raised by an increase of our present duties on imports. I need not repeat the opinions expressed in my last annual message as to the best mode and manner of accomplishing this object, and shall now merely observe that these have since undergone no change.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in detail the operations of that Department of the Government.

The receipts into the treasury from all sources during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, including the loan authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, and the issue of treasury notes authorized by existing laws, were eighty-one million six hundred and ninety-two thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars and one cent, which sum with the balance of $6,398,316 10, remaining in the treasury at the commencement of that fiscal year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of $88,090,787 11.

The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, amounted to $83,751,511 57. Of this sum $17,405,285 44 were applied to the payment of interest on the public debt and the redemption of the issues of treasury notes. The expenditures for all other branches of the public service during that fiscal year were therefore $66,-346,226 13.

The balance remaining in the treasury on the 1st July, 1859, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, was $4,339,275 54.

The receipts into the treasury during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing July 1st, 1859, were twenty million six hundred and eighteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and eighty-five cents, ($20,618,865 85.) Of this amount, three million eight handred and twenty-one thousand three hundred dollars ($3,821,300) was received on account of the loan and the issue of treasury notes—the amount of sixteen million seven hundred and ninety-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars and eighty-five cents ($16,797,565 85) having been received during the quarter from the ordinary sources of public revenue. The estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters of the present fiscal year to 30th June, 1860, are fifty million four hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred dollars, ($30,426,400.) Of this amount it is estimated that five million seven hundred and fifty-six thousand four hundred dollars ($5,756,400) will be received for Treasury notes which may be reissued under the fifth section of the act of 3d March last, and one million one hundred and seventy thousand dollars ($1,170,000) on account of the loan authorized by the act of June 14, 1858—making six million nine hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred dollars ($6,926,400) from these extraordinary sources, and forty-three million five hundred thousand dollars ($43,500,000) from the ordinary sources of the public revenue—making an aggregate, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1859, of seventy-five million three hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and eighty-nine cents ($75,384,541 89) for the estimated means of the present fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860.

The expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were $20,007,174 76.) $4,664,366 76 of this sum were applied to the payment of interest on the public debt and the redemption of the issues of treasury notes, and the remainder, being 15,-342,808, were applied to ordinary expenditures during the quarter. The estimated expenditures during the remaining three quarters, to June 30, 1860, are $40,995,558 23. Of which sum $,886,621 34 are estimated for the interest on the public debt. The ascertained and estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, on account of the public debt, are, accordingly, $7,550-998 10; and for the ordinary expenditures of the Government $53,451,744 89, making an aggregate of $61,002,732 99; leaving an estimated balance in the treasury on the 30th June, 1860, of $14,381,808 40.

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861, are $66,-225,000, which with the balance estimated, as before stated, as remaining in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1860, will make an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year of $80,606,808 40.

The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861, are $66,-714,928 79. Of this amount, $3,306,621 34 will be required to pay the interest on the public debt; leaving the sum of $63,328,307 45 for the estimated ordinary expenditures during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861. Upon these estimates a balance will be left in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1861, of $13,891,870 61.

But this balance, as well as that estimated to remain in the treasury on the 1st July, 1860, will be reduced by such appropriations as shall be made by law to carry into effect certain Indian treaties during the present fiscal year, asked for by the Secretary of the Interior, to the amount of $539,350, and upon the estimates of the Postmaster General for the service of his Department the last fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1859, amounting to $4,296,009, together with the further estimates of that officer for the service of the present fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1860, being $5,526,324, making an aggregate of $10,361,683.

Should these appropriations be made as requested by the proper Departments, the balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1861, will not, it is estimated, exceed $3,530,196 61.

I transmit herewith the reports of the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations well worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

It will appear from the report of the Secretary of War that the army expenditures have been materially reduced by a system of rigid economy, which in his opinion, offers every guarantee that the reduction will be permanent. The estimates of the Department for the next year have been nearly two millions of dollars below the estimates for the present fiscal year, and half a million of dollars below the amount granted for this year at the last session of Congress.

The expenditures of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, 1859, exclusive of payments for mail service specially provided by Congress out of the general treasury, amounted to $14,964,493 33, and its receipts to $7,968,-484 07; showing a deficiency to be supplied from the treasury of $6,996,009 26, against $5,235,677 15 for the year ending 30th June, 1858. The increased cost of transportation growing out of the expansion of the service required by Congress explains this rapid augmentation of the expenditures. It is gratifying, however, to observe an increase of receipts for the year ending on the 30th June, 1859, equal to $481,691 21, compared with those in the year ending on 30th June, 1858.

It is estimated that the deficiency for the current fiscal year will be $5,988,424 04, but that for the year ending 30th June, 1861, it will not exceed $1,342,473 90, should Congress adopt the measures of reform proposed and urged by the Postmaster General. Since the month of March, retrenchments have been made in the expenditures amounting to $1,826,471 annually, which, however, did not take effect until after the commencement of the present fiscal year. The period seems to have arrived for determining the question whether this Department shall become a permanent and ever-increasing charge upon the Treasury, or shall be permitted to resume the self-sustaining policy which had so long controlled its administration. The course of legislation recommended by the Postmaster General for the relief of the Department from its present embarrassments, and for restoring it to its original independence, is deserving of your early and earnest consideration.

In conclusion, I would again commend to the just liberality of Congress the local interests of the District of Columbia. Surely the city bearing the name of Washington, and destined, I trust, for ages to be the capital of our united, free, and prosperous Confederacy, has strong claims on our favorable regard.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 19, 1859.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,
204 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,

BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The fire fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.

THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

6TH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

Continued success of the

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

From all sections of the country subscribers to this popular Art institution, (now in its sixth year,) are being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

Any person can become a member by subscribing $3, which will entitle him to

1st.—The beautiful Steel Engraving, "Shakspeare and His Friends."

2d.—A copy of the elegantly Illustrated Art Journal, one year.

3d.—A Free Season Admission to the Galleries, 548 Broadway, New York.

In addition to which, over *four hundred* valuable Works of Art are *given* to subscribers as Premiums, comprising choice Paintings, Sculptures, Outlines, &c., by the first American and Foreign Artists.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive *immediately* on receipt of subscription, entitled

"SHAKSPEARE AND HIS FRIENDS,"

is of a character to give unqualified pleasure and satisfaction. No work of equal value was ever before placed within reach of the people at such a price. The Engraving is of very large size, being printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most superb ornament suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor, or office.

It can be sent to any part of the country, by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage *pre-paid.*

Think of it! Such a work, delivered free of charge, and the *Art Journal*, one year, for *three dollars!*

Subscriptions will be received until the evening of Tuesday the 31st of January, 1860, at which time the books will close and the Premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15 are entitled to six memberships.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Provinces, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postages, &c.

Persons wishing to form clubs will apply for a circular of terms, &c.

The beautifully Illustratrd Art Journal, giving full particulars, will be sent on receipt of 18 cents, in stamps or coin. Address

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
546 and 548 Broadway, New York.

Subscriptions also received by J. J. LAWRENCE, Honorary Secretary for Huntingdon and vicinity.

Nov. 16, 1859.

DON'T FORGET,

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, Nov. 2, 1859.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie are selling Rag Carpet at only 25cts. per yard, and all Wool Carpet at 75cts. per yard.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, January 4, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Resolved, That the election of a State Delegate and Conferees to select a Senatorial Delegate to the next Democratic State Convention, be postponed until the first week of January Court next, and that this Convention adjourn to meet again at that time, and that the Chairman issue a call for the same at the proper time.

In accordance with the foregoing Resolution, passed by the Democratic County Convention in August last, the Delegates composing said Convention, are requested to reassemble at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on the evening of the *second Wednesday of January next*, for the purpose of transacting the business therein set forth, and any other business that may be deemed necessary.

D. HOUTZ, *Chairman*.

Democratic County Convention.

The following delegates are expected to meet in County Convention in this place, on Wednesday next, January 11th, for the purpose of electing a Representative Delegate to the next State Convention. Also, to appoint Conferees to confer with those of Bedford and Somerset in the selection of a Senatorial Delegate. We hope to see the Convention full:

Alexandria Borough—Dr. D. Houtz, Joseph M. Becker.
Birmingham—Dr. Robin Clarke, John Owens.
Barree—S. A. Cresswell, Wm. Stewart.
Brady—Dr. G. W. Thompson, Wm. Simpson.
Cassville—Jacob Cresswell, John S. Gehret.
Cass—George McKinney, Andrew J. Henderson.
Cromwell—Lewis Evans, D. J. Logan.
Clay—P. H. Bence, J. S. Hunt.
Carbon—Thos. Fagan, Dr. H. T. Conrad.
Dublin—McGinley Neely, John Jamison.
Franklin—Jon. Zentmire, J. D. Rankin.
Huntingdon—Lewis Bergan, Owen Boat.
Henderson—John Rhodes, John Porter, Esq.
Hopewell—Jackson Enyeart, John B. Weaver.
Juniata—Jas. Jackson, Stewart Corbet.
Jackson—Wm. McCartney, George Jackson.
Mt. Union—John Eby, J. C. Sechler.
Morris—Dr. Tobias Harnish, B. F. Brown.
Oneida—John Cochran, Wm. Livingston.
Orbisonia—James Templeton, Jas. P. Forbes.
Petersburg—Henry Heifright, John T. Moore.
Porter—John Gemmill, Robert Cunningham.
Penn—Henry Barrick, John McLaughlin.
Springfield—John Mierly, Esq., N. K. Covert.
Shirley township—Wm. A. Fraker, D. McGarvey.
Shirley Borough—Dr. M. J. M'Kinnon, J. H. Lightner.
Tell—Robert Goshorn, Joshua Price.
Tod—T. G. Stapleton, D. Hamilton.
Union—Levi Wright, George Myerly.
Walker—Joseph McCoy, Esq., B. L. Magahan.
Warriorsmark—Calvin Patterson, D. B. Mong.
Upper West—Henry Davis, Jonathan R. Wilson.
Lower West—Henry Holtzapple, Michael Weyer,

Wm. Colon, Post Master, and "The Union."

Colon's paper, *The Union*, established for the purpose of trying to LIE down all opposition to the political scoundrels who control its columns, is winning golden opinions from persons of *like* character.

Two weeks ago we made the following assertion:—"And the money offered us by Colon could not *buy* us to advocate the election of a man we could not think worthy the support of Democrats."

Colon, in the last *Union*, replies as follows:

"Look at the facts of the campaign of '58. Lewis hoisted the State ticket, but finding that no money was being sent him, he went to Colon and requested him to write to Wm. A. Porter, the candidate for Judge, telling him that *he (Lewis) must have some money*. Colon wrote to Porter, but received no answer."

The *whole* truth would not have answered Colon's purposes, or he would have given it. But we shall give him the *truth* in a few words, and we challenge him to deny one word we say:—Some three or four weeks before the election, Colon called on us, and stated that he had received from Philadelphia, a letter enclosing an article published in the *Pennsylvanian*, which Porter's friends desired to have published in the *Globe*, and that *he* was authorized to pay for its publication, if we declined to insert it without pay. During the day we examined the article, and informed Colon that we would not publish it at any price. About the same time, Colon asked us if we intended to print the State tickets. We replied that as we were not holding office under the party—and were under no obligations to the Porters, we would not print the tickets unless paid for. He then stated that Porter, when in town but a few days previous, had offered to leave money with a gentleman to pay for the printing of tickets—that the gentleman told Porter that it was customary here for printers to print the tickets for nothing, and that it was not necessary to leave money to pay for them—but that *he* (Colon) would write to Porter for ten dollars, (the sum we named,) and we should go on and print the tickets. After we had printed the tickets, we called on Colon to know whether Porter had sent the money. He replied that he had not received an *answer*—and to this day, neither Porter nor Colon has paid the bill—leaving us swindled out of an X in true Yankee style.

If the demanding of pay for printing tickets will justify a charge that we *can be bought*, then, all we have to say to Colon is, pay us the X and we will agree that you *bought* us.

CONGRESS.—No Speaker yet. Many of the Members left Washington on Friday to spend the New Year with their families. It is generally believed that Sherman will, sooner or later, be elected. A challenge for a duel passed from Branch, of N. C., to Grow, of Pa., for words spoken in debate. Grow declined to accept. The difficulty has not been settled.

☞ Hon. Judge Mason, of Iowa, who made himself so popular with the Inventors of the Country while he held the office of Commissioner of Patents has, we learn, associated himself with Mann & Co., at the Scientific American office, New York.

☞ J. H. O. Corbin, Esq., a young and promising member of the Bar, has become a member of the firm of Scott & Brown. See card.

WE SEND GREETING.—The *Globe* commences the new year under the most favorable auspices. Although we have lost *twenty-seven* subscribers during the last three years, our list of patrons to-day, is larger than it has ever been, and is steadily on the increase.—This much we say that our friends may know that we are not being *crushed out* by the *false* accusations and insinuations of the mercenary whelps who scribble for the editorial columns of the Post Office organ, a paper partly owned by a Republican. The *Globe* shall continue to be what it has been: *an independent Democratic paper*—as free to censure wrong in our own party, as in any other; and as such it must stand or fall.

To all, we wish a happy and prosperous year.

"Rocks may from their everlasting basis fly, but Lewis can ne'er be bought."—*Post Office Organ.*

We must consider the source from whence the above comes—and consequently, we decline to receive it as a compliment. Still, we must admit that the most notorious liars will, by accident, speak the truth sometimes, and when they do, they should have credit for it.

"Rocks may from their everlasting basis fly, but Lewis can ne'er be bought." True, every word of it.

PA. LEGISLATURE.—Most of the Senators and Representatives had arrived in Harrisburg on Monday. A large number of applicants for Clerkships, Sergeant-at-arms, etc., etc., are also there. Some of them will certainly come away disappointed. The Governor's message will appear in the *Globe* of next week. Mr. Africa will be at his post all the time. He will be a working member and will with pleasure attend to any calls from his constituents.

"These are *facts* and we are *responsible* for their publication."—*Post Office Organ.*

Facts would be a curiosity in your editorial columns—as much so as the value of any *responsibility* that might be found in the ranks of your little clique of puke politicians.—"*Facts*"! "*Responsible*"! Would'nt it be well for you to have your pure, *unadulterated* political smut machine endorsed by the Democracy of the county?

☞ The next Democratic State Convention will be held at Reading, on the 29th of February, to nominate a candidate for Governor, to appoint delegates to the Charleston Convention, and to select an electoral ticket.

☞ We have been credibly informed that the *Union* clique attempts to justify their base attacks upon private citizens and other outside parties, because, as they allege, we have "made mouths at them." The poor *sickly* pups.

☞ The President's Message is rather long for a country paper, but we give it in full that our readers may have an opportunity to read it.

☞ The Continentals had a crowded house at Petersburg. They returned home delighted with their visit.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Every family should have a bottle of these Bitters in the house.

ONE DOSE will instantly relieve a sick stomach.

ONE DOSE will cure the most distressing heartburn.

ONE DOSE will allay any agitation of the nerves.

ONE DOSE taken an hour before meals, will give a good appetite.

ONE DOSE will, in many cases, cure the most severe headache, when proceeding from a disordered stomach.

These Bitters can be obtained at any Druggist's or seller of Patent Medicines in the United States and Canadas. Price 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

BENEVOLENCE.

We do not think a person can evince a more benevolent trait of character than being moved at the distress and suffering of others, and furthermore, anxious to do all in their power to alleviate by every possible means human suffering. In this view of the case, we do not know how the humane and benevolent can do an action more in accordance with their philanthropic views, than by calling the attention of their afflicted friends and acquaintances to the fact, that Dr. SETH S. HANCE, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., has discovered a preparation, which is put up in the form of a pill, that has a specific action for curing Epilepsy, or falling fits, spasms, cramps, and all forms of nervous diseases. Among those who have been permanently cured, we might mention a member of the family of James H. Beadle, Huntsville, Alabama; Mr. M. P. Sledge, *Cabin Point, Surry county, Va.*, and Mr. W. F. Ligon, Grenada, Missouri. We might go on enumerating a number of others, until we had entirely filled up this column of our paper; but we think we have said sufficient *to satisfy every person that the subject under consideration* is one of vital importance to every one. Reader! if you are a well man or woman, and have no need of a remedy, perhaps you know some person who is not equally blessed as yourself, if so, cut out this notice, and send it to him or her. It will cost you but little trouble, and probably it will make you instrumental in curing some poor, afflicted mortal of that dreadful visitation, Epilepsy or falling sickness.

Dr. Hance sends his pills by mail, free of postage, to all parts of the world, on the receipt of a remittance. His prices are: one box, $3; two, $5; twelve, $24. We have given his address above.

MARRIED,

At Waterstreet, on the 29th of December, by P. Tippery, Esq., Mr. GEORGE MEDARA, of Canoe Valley, to Miss CORNELIA MCCARTNEY, of this place.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—

J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

STRAY STEER.—

Came to the residence of the subscriber, some time since, a black and white STEER, with a piece out of the right ear, supposed to be one year old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. THOS. ANDERSON.

Newburg, Jan. 4, 1860.*

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with a note given by me to Jackson Enyeart, dated the 27th day of December, 1859, for thirty-five dollars, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law, as value therefor was never received by me.

ABRAHAM MOYERS,

Jan. 4, 1860.* Marklesburg.

STRAY BULL.—

Came to the residence of the subscriber in Hopewell township, on or about the 1st of December, a RED BRINDLE MOOLEY BULL, supposed to be a year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. JOHN RUSSELL, Sr.

Jan. 4, 1860.

NEW GOODS! LATEST ARRIVAL!!

Fisher & McMurtrie have just received another large supply of Winter Goods, comprising the newest and most beautiful styles of DeLaines, Plaids, Merinos, Prints, Ginghams, &c. We solicit a careful examination of our stock, and feel satisfied it is the most extensive and attractive in the county, and will be sold at prices that will induce all to purchase. Give us a call.

FISHER & McMURTRIE.

Jan. 4, 1860.

COURT AFFAIRS---JAN. TERM 1860.

GRAND JURY.

Brice X. Blair, merchant, Dublin.
Samuel Couts, laborer, Huntingdon.
Mecagah Chilcote, farmer, Cromwell.
Thomas Duffery, farmer, Springfield.
John C. Davis, farmer, Oneida.
Mark Evans, farmer, Oneida.
John Gosnell Jr., farmer, Cass.
Joseph Hudson, farmer, Dublin.
J. P. Heaton, merchant, Cass.
Joseph Hunter, laborer, Jackson.
David Hamilton, merchant, Tod.
Samuel Heeter, laborer, Clay.
Abraham Lutz, farmer, Shirley.
James McCracken, farmer, Henderson.
Thomas Newell, inn keeper, West.
David Pheasant farmer, Union.
John Rothrock, inn keeper, Hopewell.
John Russell, Jr., farmer, Hopewell.
John Snyder, boatman, Huntingdon.
Alexander Seeds, grocer, Morris.
Washington Stewart, farmer, Franklin.
Levi Westbrook, shoe maker, Huntingdon.
Adam Zeigler, inn keeper, Penn.
George Ross, farmer, Warriorsmark.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Andrew Anderson, farmer, Porter.
David Barrick, farmer, West.
David Branstitler, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Samuel Booher, farmer, Cromwell.
Samuel Bennet, tailor, Huntingdon.
Benjamin Beers, J. P., Cromwell.
Elias Bartol, carpenter, Huntingdon.
David Boring, shoemaker, Brady.
Henry Brewster, gentlemen, Shirleysburg.
John Colder, farmer, Porter.
Isaac Cook, farmer, Carbon.
Humphrey Chilcote, laborer, Union.
Alexander Cree, farmer, Dublin.
Lewis Corbin, farmer, Cass.
Ferdinand Corbin, laborer, Huntingdon.
David Dunn, merchant, Huntingdon.
Joseph Diggins, farmer, Carbon.
Robert Fleming, farmer, Dublin.
David Fisher, carpenter, Hopewell.
John Garner, farmer, Penn.
James Gillam, farmer, Tod.
Philip Garner, farmer, Penn.
Agustus K. Green, farmer, Clay.
John Gemmil, farmer, Porter.
Samuel Grazier, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Collins Hamer, farmer, Porter.
John Henderson, farmer, West.
David Vunch, farmer, Franklin.
George Miller, farmer, Union.
Elias Mosser, farmer, Jackson.
William Morrison, farmer, Shirley.
William Moore, farmer, West.
Henry S. Miller, farmer, Oneida.
D. G. Nash, boatman, Huntingdon.
James S. Oats, farmer, Jackson.
George Pheasant, farmer, Union.
Stephen Randolph, farmer, Barree.
Jos. Ramsey, cabinet maker, Springfield.
Jacob Schofner, farmer, Brady.
Samuel Steffey, inn keeper, Jackson.
Wm. B. Smith, farmer, Jackson.
Charles Slack, wagon maker, Barree.
J. M. Simpson, farmer, Huntingdon.
S. P. Wallace, gentleman, Morris.
George Whittaker, teacher, Shirleysburg.
Alexander Oaks, farmer, Barree.
Charles C. Ash, J. P., Barree.
John Logan, farmer, Oneida.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Caleb Armitage, farmer, Barree.
Allen Buckley, laborer, Shirley.
J. N. Ball, carpenter, Huntingdon.
William Bice, carpenter, Franklin.
James Black, farmer, Porter.
James Clark, Jr., clerk, Warriorsmark.
Henry Cryder, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John N. Donaldson, farmer, Hopewell.
Ephraim Doyle, cabinet maker, Shirley.
Oliver Etnier, merchant, Shirley.
John Eyer, Sr., farmer, Warriorsmark.
Thomas Grady, farmer, Henderson.
Samuel Grove, farmer, Cromwell.
Thomas F. Huling, farmer, Shirley.
David Hileman, farmer, Morris.
George Haleman, blacksmith, West.
Jacob G. Jones, farmer, Tell.
Liberty Johnston, laborer, Jackson.
Daniel Kyper, farmer, Henderson.
J. A. Moore, merchant, Carbon.
Joseph Miller, farmer, Cass.
Samuel McVety, farmer, Hopewell.
William A. Oaks, farmer, Jackson.
Joseph Park, farmer, Cass.
Wm. L. Parsons, farmer, Tell.
Samuel Peightal, farmer, Oneida.
Abraham Renner, cabnet maker, West.
David Stever, farmer, Cassville.
Daniel Shaffer, farmer, Morris.
Wm. I. Steel, saddler, Huntingdon.
John M. Stonebraker, clerk, Brady.
John Spangler, farmer, Cass.
David Stewart, iron master, Franklin.
Robert McBurney, merchant, Jackson.
A. G. Neff, farmer, Penn.
Samuel Cummings, farmer, Jackson.

Huntingdon, Dec. 28, 1859.

TRIAL LIST FOR JANUARY TERM, 1860.

FIRST WEEK.

James Wall	vs	Jona. Wall.
David Stewart, et al.	vs	John H. Stonebraker.
Clement's Heirs	vs	M. J. Martin, et al.
Mary Irvin	vs	Wm. Reed.
McCulloch & Orlady	vs	James Myton.
Miller Wallace	vs	Wm. McCauly, et al.
Wm. H. Briggs	vs	Washington Vaughn.

SECOND WEEK.

Andrew Patrick	vs	Ely, Conyngham & Herr.
Saml. D. Myton's Admrs.	vs	B. J. Williams, et al.
A. A. Jacobs	vs	James Bricker.
Benj. F. Rhodes	vs	John M. Stoneroad.
Jas. Milliken, for use	vs	John McComb.
A. S. Harrison, for use	vs	Mary Ann Shearer.
John A. Wrights, use	vs	Samuel Shadle.
Robert McBurney	vs	Jane Tate, et al.
Mitchell, for use	vs	Wm. Mitchell.
Laird & Kough	vs	James Wall.

Huntingdon, Dec. 28, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 28, 1859.

AGRICULTURAL.—

The Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will hold an annual meeting in the Court House, on Tuesday evening of the first week of the January Court, (10th prox.) for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year, and transacting other business of importance to the Society.

R. McDIVIT, Secretary.

Huntingdon, Dec. 28, 1859.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN R. R. Co., 358 South Third street, Philadelphia, Dec. 12, 1859.

NOTICE.—

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1860, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an Election will be held for a President and twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

J. P. AERTSEN, Secretary.

Dec. 21, 1859–3t.

TEETH EXTRACTED

without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call.

☞ Dr. Locke will be in town during the first week of January Court. [Dec. 28, 1859.]

ASSIGNEES NOTICE.—

To all whom it may concern, notice is hereby given that William B. Zeigler has filed his account, as Assignee of James Saxton and William Saxton, trading as J. & W. Saxton, in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and that said account will be presented to the said Court on Wednesday, the 18th day of January next, for confirmation, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

D. CALDWELL, Prothonotary.

Huntingdon, Dec. 21, 1859–4t.

NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given, that the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying said Court to grant them license to keep Inns or Taverns in their respective places of abode, and that their petitions will be presented to the said Court on the second Monday of January next, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper, to wit:

John M. Early, Mount Union, Shirley township.
Robert Stewart, McAlevysfort, Jackson township.
Adam Zeigler, Marklesburg, Penn township.
Jonas Statler, Birmingham borough.

D. CALDWELL, Clerk.

Huntingdon, Dec. 21, 1859.–3t.

M. STROUS,

HAS JUST OPENED ANOTHER

LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

His stock of ready-made CLOTHING is large, and will be sold *cheap* for *cash*.

CALL AND SEE,

AND

SAVE MONEY BY BUYING LOW.

Dec. 21, 1859.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given, that David H. Campbell has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and Monday, the 9th day of January, 1860, has been fixed by said Court, for hearing his said application, at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

D. CALDWELL, *Prothonotary.*

Dec. 14, 1859.

JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859–1y.]

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY GIFT.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE ALBUM OF MUSIC FOR 1860,

Containing a choice selection of music and fine embellishments. For sale by

LEE & WALKER, Publishers,
No. 722 Chestnut street, PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE $3,00, sent by mail, free of postage.

Dec. 14, 1859.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is

hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January next, (1860,) to wit:

1. Joseph Law, Esq., Guardian of Mary Crain, a minor child of Evan Crain, late of Morris township, deceased.
2. Guardianship Accounts of George Swine, Guardian of Peter Eby, Samuel Eby, Jacob Eby, John Eby and Susannah Eby, minor children of David Eby, late of Shirley township, deceased.
3. John M. Tussey and John Scott, Esq., Guardians of Clarinda Adaline Dean, who was a minor daughter of Robert Dean, and is now herself deceased.
4. John M. Tussey and John Scott, Esq., Guardians of Nancy Jane Dean, who was a minor daughter of Robert Dean, deceased, (and is now in her majority.)
5. John Long, Esq., and George Swine, Administrators of Catharine Long, late of Dublin township, deceased.
6. John Mierly, Esq., Administrator of Isaiah Matthews, late of Springfield township, deceased.
7. Joseph Stever, Administrator of John Young, late of Cass township, deceased.
8. Final Administration Account of John Scott, Esq., and George W. Scott, Executors of the last will of John Scott, late of the borough of Alexandria, deceased.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1859.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by

a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 26th day of November A. D. 1859, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Brewster, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 9th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 14th of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the 83d year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.---WHEREAS, by

a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 26th day of November, 1859, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 16th day) of January, A. D., 1859, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 14th of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the 83d year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Dec. 14, 1859.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of

sundry writs of Vend. Exp. Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1860, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to about one hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in Cass township, in Hare's Valley, Huntingdon county, about 50 acres of which are cleared, and has two log houses, one and a half stories high, a double log barn, and a grist mill with two run of stones, thereon erected, and adjoins lands of Humphrey Chilcott on the east and south, and James Apgar and others on the north and west. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Yaman.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest, in and to a certain tract of land, containing 120 acres, more or less, situate in Jackson township, and county aforesaid, and adjoining lands of Geo. Dirges, Edward Dougherty, and others, being the same tract of land which the said George Stem, by deed bearing date 1st April, 1854 conveyed to the said David R. Stonebraker. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David R. Stonebraker.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest, in and to a certain lot of ground situate in Cassville and Cass township, adjoining lots of Mrs. Crouse on the west, Jas. Kirkpatrick on the south, Main street on the east, and has thereon erected a two story frame house and other outbuildings; fronts fifty feet on said street, and runs back 100 feet, more or less. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Philip D. Stevens.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest, in and to all that certain tract of land warranted in the name of Joseph Franks, situate in Cromwell township, containing 227 acres, more or less, being patented land, and bounded on the north and east by lands of Simon Gratz, on the south by lands of Enos McMullen, and west by Hileman and others, and has thereon erected a log house, two stories high, and a double log barn, and other outbuildings, and about 100 acres, more or less, cleared. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. Henry Dell.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest, in and to a certain piece and parcel of land situate in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, being part of a tract of land conveyed by Leonard Weaver to Henry Weaver, and accepted by John B. Weaver at the valuation thereof in the Orphans' Court of said county.—ALSO—Part of a tract called the Thomas Beamen tract, conveyed to Henry Weaver by William Elder. ALSO—A small piece of land on the north of the first mentioned tract, which was re-surveyed by Samuel Riddle, by article of agreement with Christian Weaver, dated 15th May, 1841, now adjoining lands of Jacob Russel, according to the line between the said Russel and the said John B. Weaver, the whole being bounded by lands of Peter Trus, Lewis Kreger, Francis McVey, Mountain Survey, and land of Jacob Russel and others, containing about 60 acres, nearly all of which is cleared, having thereon erected a large two story stone house, a stable and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Fisher.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest, in and to 140 acres of land, situate in Union township, be the same more or less, about two acres of which are cleared, and bounded by lands of Jordan Wright on the east, John David on the north, Michael Myerly's heirs on the west, and David Pheasant on the south. ALSO—50 acres of land in Cass township, be the same more or less, all cleared, and has thereon erected a double log house, one and a half stories high, frame barn 30 by 60 feet, and a tan house, bark house, a lot of vats, and other improvements, bounded by Henry Shaffer on the east, J. R. Gosnell on the south, David Bumgartner on the north, and others. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Bumgartner and John Curfman, Jr.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest, in and to a lot of ground in the borough of Huntingdon, and is No. 52 in the plan of said town, and fronts 50 feet on Allegheny street, and runs back the usual depth to Pennsylvania Canal, and adjoins lots of John Hildebrand on the south-west, and A. P. Wilson on the north-east, and has thereon a large frame building, used as a machine shop and ware room, &c.

ALSO—About one-fourth of an acre of ground in said borough, be the same more or less, and adjoins the Pennsylvania Canal on the north, and Stone Creek on the east, and Juniata River on the south, and has erected thereon a large frame building, and used as a Foundry, and known as the Huntingdon Foundry; the building fronts about 80 feet by 32, and has a good water power, in good condition. Also, a blacksmith shop, which is used for a shop for putting up stoves and other work necessary about said Foundry. Seized and taken in execution, and to sold as the property of John M. Cunningham.

1. ALSO—A parcel of land situate in Carbon township, Huntingdon county, bounded by lands of Jesse Cook on the west, lands formerly owned by John Ferrell on the east and south, partly cleared, containing 21½ acres, more or less, coal land.

2. ALSO—A parcel of land containing 60 acres, more or less, situate in the township of Carbon, in said county, adjoining lands of the Huntingdon and Broad T. R. R. & Coal Co., on the north and west, and lands formerly owned by Speer & Dougherty on the south, being part of the Isaac Cook survey, and timber and coal land.

3. ALSO—A tract or parcel of land in Tod township, in said county, adjoining lands of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad & Coal Co., on the north, land of John Savage on the west, lands of James Steel and others on the south and east, containing 200 acres, more or less, unimproved, being part of tract in name of August Hornack.

4. Also—A tract or parcel of land in Tod township, adjoining lands of Fred. Crum on the south, Michael Stone on the east and north, and Jacob Hess on the west, containing 50 acres, more or less, unimproved, being part of tract surveyed in name of James Armstrong.

5. Also—A tract or parcel of land in Tod township, adjoining lands of Michael Stone on the south and east, and John Savage on the north and west, containing 50 acres, more or less, unimproved, being part of a tract surveyed in the name of Jacob Hess.

6. Also—A tract of land situate in Tod township, adjoining lands of Nicholas Crum and Conrad Snare's heirs on the south, William S. Entrekin on the north and west, containing 15 acres, more or less, surveyed on a warrant in the name of James Entrekin, known as the ore bank tract, with no improvements thereon.

7. Also—A lot of ground in the town of Marklesburg, in Penn township, fronting on Main street about 60 feet, extending back at right angles to said street 150 feet, more or less, having thereon a two story log house, a frame stable and other buildings, adjoining lot of John Householder on the south-west, and lot owned by Harris on the north-east, formerly occupied by George Householder.

8. Also—A tract of land situate in Penn township, adjoining lands of Garner's heirs on the north and east, Jacob Boyer on the south, and other lands of defendant on the west, containing 100 acres, more or less, of which about 50 are cleared, having thereon three log houses, a stable and other buildings; occupied by Isaac Kyler and others.

9. Also—A tract of land situate in Penn township, adjoining land last described, occupied by Isaac Kyler and others on the north-east, and other lands of defendant occupied by Cunningham, on the south, and other lands of defendant, containing 63 acres, more or less, about five of which are cleared, with two log houses thereon, occupied by Jesse Snare and Amos Abbott.

10. Also—A tract of land in Penn township, adjoining lands occupied by Jesse Snare and Amos Abbott, above described as No. 9, on the north-east, and other lands of defendant on the north, east and south, and land of Edward Duncan on the west, containing 200 acres, more or less, about 50 of which are cleared, having thereon two log houses and other buildings, occupied by Robert Gill and Thomas Marlin.

11. Also—A tract of land in Penn township, adjoining land described as No. 10 in this levy, on the west and north-west, Jacob Boyer on the north-east, Wilson & Gardner on the east, and others on the south, containing 200 acres more or less, about 120 of which are cleared, having thereon a log house, a bank barn 36 by 60 feet, and other buildings, occupied by Adolphus Cunningham, and known as the Enyeart farm.

12. Also—A tract of land in Hopewell township, said county, adjoining lands of Henry Shultz on the west, tract No. 11 in this levy, on the east, tract No. 10 on the north, and Samuel Beavor on the south, containing 206 acres, more or less, of which about 100 acres are cleared, with a log house and barn thereon, and now occupied by James Keith.

13. Also—A tract of land in Hopewell township, adjoining lands of George Keith on the east and south, Shoenberger's devisees on the north and west, containing 17 acres, more or less, about 5 acres of which are cleared, with a log house and stable thereon.

14. Also—A tract of land in Hopewell township, adjoining Nicholas Linn on the south, George Russell on the west, David Linn and other land of defendant on the north and east, containing 30 acres, more or less, with about 12 acres cleared, and a small log house thereon.

15. Also—A tract of land in Hopewell township, adjoining lands of John Figart (late Rob't Duncan) on the east, David Linn on the west, and Joshua Hicks on the north, containing 100 acres, more or less, having thereon a log house, with about 20 acres cleared, and occupied by Abraham Donaldson.

16. Also—A tract of land in Hopewell township, adjoining lands of Nicholas Linn on the west, John Figart on the north, and other land of defendant on the east and south, containing 100 acres more or less, about 15 of which are cleared.

17. Also—A tract of land in Hopewell township, adjoining lands of Nicholas Linn on the north, Furnace lands on the west, Raystown Branch of the Juniata River on the south, and other land of defendant on the east, containing 300 acres, more or less, surveyed on a warrant in name of *William Smart, Jr., and about 50 acres cleared.*

18. Also—A tract of land in Hopewell township, adjoining lands known as Rough and Ready Furnace land on the west, the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River on the south, other land of defendant, described as No. 17, on the north, containing 200 acres, more or less, about 150 of which are cleared, with a large frame house, and large frame barn thereon, called the Sly Beaver farm, now occupied by Jonah Reed.

19. Also—A tract of land in Hopewell township, adjoining the Sly Beaver farm, No. 18 in this writ, on the east and north, the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River on the south, and Furnace land on the west, containing 30 acres, more or less, having thereon a frame grist mill three stories high, with four run of burrs, and fixtures, and machinery, with the water rights connected therewith, and having a frame dwelling house thereon, known as the Sly Beaver mill tract.

20. Also—A tract of land in Hopewell township, adjoining the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River on the east and south, Rough & Ready Furnace lands on the west, and others on the north, containing 475 acres, more or less, about 250 of which are cleared, having thereon erected two two story log houses, two frame bank barns, one 48 by 74 feet, the other 40 by 74 feet, unfinished, and other buildings, known as the Buchanan farm, sold to defendant as property of George Buchanan, dec'd., by order of the Orphans' Court.

21. Also—A tract of land in Penn township, near Marklesburg, adjoining lands of Henry Boyer on the north-west, land of defendant, described in this levy as Nos. 9 & 10, on the south, Theobaldt Foust on the west, containing 275 acres, more or less, of which about 120 acres are cleared, having thereon a new log house, large frame barn and warehouse, and the Broad Top Railroad passes through it.

22. Also—A tract of land in Hop

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS.—
JOS. MIDDLETON & CO.
Nos. 156 and 158 North Fourth Street, (above Arch street,)
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ BRANDIES, WINES and GINS imported direct and warranted *pure*, and sold to Druggists and Hotel Keepers at lowest Wholesale prices.

☞ The assortment consists of Otard, Pinet and Rochelle Brandies: Old Port, Sherry, Madeira, Lisbon and Champagne Wines; also, a large stock of Monongahela Whiskey, Holland Gin, Irish and Scotch Whiskey.

October 19, 1859-3m.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES,
S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.

Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.

October 19, 1859-1y.

ESENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL. IS THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD, for the *Cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup Bronchitis*, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of *Consumption*, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and *which predisposed to Consumption*. It attacks the root of disease, and makes the fell destroyer succumb to its influence. It also produces free expectoration, and induces healthy action in the Bronchial Mucous Membranes and Tissues. It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of *Asthma*. One dose of this invaluable Syrup often gives ease, and consequently sleep, which the peculiar nature of this disease denies him. It is very pleasant to the taste, and prompt in its effects. *Try it*, and be convinced, that it is invaluable in the *cure of Bronchial affections*.

☞ PRICE 50 cts. per BOTTLE.

Prepared only by
A. ESENWEIN, *Druggist*
N. W. Cor. NINTH & POPLAR Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—For sale by J. Read and S. S. Smith, Huntingdon, R. McBurney & Elias Musser, McAlevy's Fort, John D. Rothrick, Mankleburg, and Geo. K. Smith & Co., Phila., and Storekeepers and Druggists generally.

October 19, 1859-6m.

HARDWARE
FOR THE MILLION!!!

A LARGER STOCK THAN EVER BEFORE,
AT CITY PRICES, BY
JAMES A. BROWN.

This arrival of Goods exceeds all others in importance,

1st. Because it supplies "*The People*" with *indispensable* articles, and many useful inventions which can be found ONLY in a HARDWARE STORE.

2nd. The Subscriber, purchasing in large quantities from manufacturers, is enabled to Sell these Goods from

20 TO 100 PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than they are usually sold by other merchants. His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO and LINING SKINS, &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜
JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
AT
D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has *just received* the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, &c.

The best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Plain and Figured French Merinos, English Merinos, Fancy and Plain, All Wool De Lains, Plaids, Mousline De Laines, Alpacas, Lavella Cloths, De Barge, Coburgs, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, Cotton and All Wool Flannels, Sack Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, Linseys, Brown and Blue Drills, Blankets, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Gauntlets, Cotton and Wool Hoisery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Veils, Barred and Plain Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Ladies' *Vests, &c.*

Also, Woolen Shawls, Waterloo and Bay State, *Single and Double Brocha.*

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt, &c.

Also, a large lot of Carpets and Oil Cloths, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you *will* be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 12, 1859.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE
ARE NOW OPENING

The largest and best selected Stock of Goods ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable *Dress Goods*, suitable for FALL & WINTER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French and English Merinos, All Wool De Laines, (plain and colored.) Nanvau Plaid, Tanjore Lustre, Figured Cashmere, Plaids, Mousline De Laines, Coburgs, Alpaccas, De Barge, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls, consisting of Stellas, Double Reversables, Single and Double Brocha, Waterloo, Single and Double Wool Gents Traveling Shawls, &c. A full stock of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and *possess facilities* in this branch of trade *unequalled by any*. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie will give a pledge to the public, that if they call on them for good bargains and cheap goods, they will not be *disappointed*.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie's stock of Dress Goods embraces the choicest styles, and greatest variety to be found in market.

MEAT CUTTERS and STUFFERS. The best in the country, and cheaper than ever,
BROWN'S *HARDWARE* STORE.

THE
CASSVILLE SEMINARY
AND
NORMAL SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN
CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND

Send for a Catalogue!!

Address, M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,
Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Barrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

1859. 1859.
FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.—

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of our friends and customers, as well as the citizens of the town and country generally, to our new and extensive assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of every article of *gentlemens' furnishing* goods. We deem it unnecessary to make a newspaper flourish, being confident that a call and an examination of our goods, will satisfy all, that our goods are just what we recommend them to be, well made, of good material, and as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in the county of Huntingdon. It is not our desire, as it is not the policy of honest men, to deceive, but this much we will say, that we will guarantee to all who may favor us with their patronage, entire satisfaction as to quality, fit and price. Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing, not found in our stock, by leaving their measure, they can be accommodated at short notice. Call at the corner of the diamond, Long's new house.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Sept. 21, 1859.

GOOD NEWS!
WASHING CLOTHES BY PRESSURE!!

After fifty years experimenting, the proper article has at last been invented for women, in their hard labors on the washing day.

"IT IS EVEN SO!"

Come and be convinced that we are ahead of every machine in use. *Half the time, half the hard labor, and half in wear and tear, is saved.* Little boys and girls can do the work for their mothers. The undersigned have purchased the exclusive right of Huntingdon and Mifflin counties, to make and sell J. T. MUDGE'S

EMANCIPATOR WASHING MACHINES.

We desire the public to call and examine this truly LABOR-SAVING MACHINE. It can be seen at our shop on Washington street.

BALL & PEIGHTAL.

We, the undersigned, having thoroughly tested the above machine, take pleasure in recommending the same *to the public, assured that they will find it all that is above* claimed:

Peter Swoope,
Dr. J. H. Dorsey,
J. S. Morris,
Christian Long,
Chas. H. Miller,
John M. Cunningham,
John S. Miller,
D. H. Foster,
Mrs. C. J. Cunningham,
" Julia M. Miles,
" C. A. Lewis,
Mrs. Lydia R. Orbison,
" Annie E. Scott,
" Elizabeth Williamson,
" E. B. Saxton,
Wm. Brewster,
Mrs. M. C. Given,
" Mary B. Simpson,
" Mary C. Marks,
" Lizzie L. Dorris.
" Ann E. Campbell,
" Jennie C. Murray.

Huntingdon, August 3, 1859.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not hear of their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it. Why should *you* discard it? Judges, *usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in* their own families. Why should *you* reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent, take it; why should not *you?* Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health; if you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson. No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the *signature* of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

May 11, 1859-1y.

GROCERY STORE.—The undersigned having opened out opposite the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad depot, in Huntingdon, is determined to sell all articles usually kept in Grocery Stores, CHEAP FOR CASH, OR APPROVED COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing else where.

FRANCIS B. WALLACE.

Huntingdon, Aug. 10, 1859.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVERYBODY BUYS AT

Blacksmiths buy at	BRICKER'S.
Carpenters buy at	BRICKER'S.
Builders buy at	BRICKER'S.
Saddlers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Shoemakers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Cabinetmakers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Farmers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Housekeepers buy at	BRICKER'S.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

RENEWING HIS STOCK. Call at S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY for everything fresh and good.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.

April 13, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,
RAILROAD STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

Travelers, and citizens of the county, are informed that no pains will be spared to make them feel comfortable and at home at this House. [April 6, '59.

MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.

April 6, 1859.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors.

The best accommodations for man and beast. *Give us a* trial and be convinced. [April 13, '59.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
AT THE
MAMMOTH STORE!!

J. BRICKER has returned from the East with a tremendous Stock of Goods. They are upon the shelves in his New Rooms, on Hill street, near M'Ateer's Hotel, ready for customers.

His Stock consists of every variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS GENERALLY,
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE AND GLASSWARE,
CROCKERY AND CEDARWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

And everything to be found in the most extensive stores His Stock is New and of the Best, and the public are invited to call and examine, free of charge.

Huntingdon, June 1, 1859.

NEW MARBLE YARD
IN HUNTINGDON,

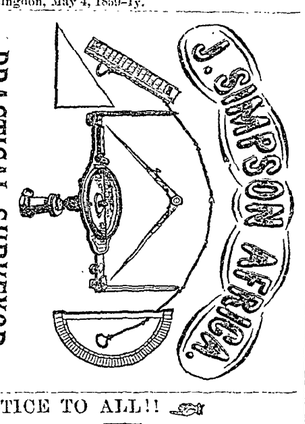
ON MIFFLIN STREET, BETWEEN SMITH AND FRANKLIN.

JAMES M. GREEN informs the citizens of the county generally, that he has opened a MARBLE YARD at the above place, and is prepared to finish marble to order in the best workmanlike manner.

TOMB STONES, BURIAL and STAND TOPS, &c., furnished on short notice, and at reasonable prices.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, May 4, 1859-1y.



NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year *carried* on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDT, H. GRAY, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

J. BRICKER'S
J. BRICKER'S
MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE
IS THE PLACE
IS THE PLACE
IS THE PLACE
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

NEWS! NEWS!! NEWS!!!
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
AT BEN JACOBS'
AT BEN JACOBS'
CHEAP CORNER,
CHEAP CORNER.

BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
comprising a very extensive assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete—every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.

His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on *application at*
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or *sheet*, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by
JAS. A. BROWN.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

New Styles—Prices from $50 *to* $125. *Extra Charge of* $5 *for Hemmers.*

495 Broadway,.....New York.
730 Chestnut street,.....Philadelphia.

These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no re-winding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*, and are, unquestionably, the *best Machines* in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY beg leave to respectfully refer to the the following

TESTIMONIALS.

"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Machines in my family for nearly a year and a-half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it is designed—Family Sewing."—*Mrs. Joshua Leavitt, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavitt, Editor of N. Y. Independent.*

"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing Machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—*Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

"After trying several different good machines, I preferred yours, on account of its simplicity, and the perfect ease with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend it for every variety of family sewing."—*Mrs. E. B. Spooner, wife of the Editor of Brooklyn Star.*

"I have used a GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine for two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to Broadcloth. Garments have been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The Machine is easily kept in order, and easily used."—*Mrs. A. B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Geo. Whipple, New York.*

"Your Sewing Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonials to its perfect adaptedness, as well as labor-saving qualities in the performance of family and household sewing."—*Robert Boorman, New York.*

"For several months we have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and have come to the conclusion that every lady who desires her sewing *beautifully and quickly* done, would be most fortunate in possessing one of these reliable and indefatigable 'iron needle-women,' whose combined qualities of *beauty, strength and simplicity*, are invaluable."—*J. W. Morris, daughter of Gen. Geo. P. Morris, Editor of the Home Journal.*

Extract of a letter from THOS. R. LEAVITT, Esq., an American gentleman, now resident in Sydney, New South Wales, dated January 12, 1858:

"I had a tent made in Melbourne, in 1853, in which there were over three thousand yards of sewing done with one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a *single* seam of that has outstood all the *double* seams sewed by sailors with a needle and twine."

"If Homer could be called up from his murky hades, he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a more benignant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's smithy. He would denounce midnight shirt-making as 'the direful spring of woes unnumbered.'"—*Prof. North.*

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*J. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

"It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I should insist upon Saints Grover and Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—*Cassius M. Clay.*

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This Machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.*

"It is speedy, very neat, and durable in its work; is easily understood and kept in repair. I earnestly recommend this Machine to all my acquaintances and others."—*Mrs. M. A. Forrest, Memphis, Tenn.*

"We find this Machine to work to our satisfaction, and with pleasure recommend it to the public, as we believe the Grover & Baker to be the best Sewing Machine in use."—*Deary Brothers, Alligonia, Tenn.*

"If used exclusively for family purposes, with ordinary care, I will wager they will last one 'three score years and ten,' and never get out of fix."—*John Erskine, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I have had your Machine for several weeks, and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most beautiful that ever was made."—*Maggie Aimison, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I use my Machine upon coats, dressmaking, and fine linen stitching, and the work is admirable—far better than the best hand-sewing, or any other machine I have ever seen."—*Lucy B. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I find the work the strongest and most beautiful I have ever seen, made either by hand or machine, and regard the Grover & Baker Machine as one of the greatest blessings to our sex."—*Mrs. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I have one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in use in my family, and find it invaluable. I can confidently recommend it to all persons in want of a machine."—*G. T. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I take pleasure in certifying to the utility of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. I have used one on almost every description of work for months, and find it much stronger and better in every respect than work done by hand."—*Mrs. D. H. Wheeler, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I would be unwilling to dispose of my Grover & Baker Machine for a large amount, could I not replace it again at pleasure."—*Mrs. H. G. Scovel, Nashville, Tenn.*

"Our two machines, purchased from you, do the work of twenty young ladies. We with pleasure recommend the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine to be the best in use."—*N. Stillman & Co., Memphis, Tenn.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine works admirably. I think the stitch and work far superior to that of any Sewing Machine I ever saw. On fine work, I think the Machine would be hard to beat."—*J. W. Davie, Memphis, Tenn.*

"I find the Machine easily managed, very durable, and take pleasure in recommending it to all who wish convenience, economy, and pleasure."—*Mrs. F. Titus, Memphis, Tenn.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have given such satisfaction that we cheerfully recommend them to all who wish a good and substantial Sewing Machine. It executes work with much care and speed, and more finely than any other machine I have seen."—*Mrs. R. B. Mitchell, Memphis, Tenn.*

"I am happy to give my testimony in favor of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfaction it gives in every respect. It sews neatly, and is by no means complicated, and I prefer it to all others I have seen."—*Mrs. Bryan, wife of Rev. A. M. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn.*

"It affords me much pleasure to say, that the Machine works well; and I do not hesitate to recommend it as possessing all the advantages you claim for it. My wife is very much pleased with it, and we take pleasure in certifying to this effect."—*R. C. Brinkley, Memphis, Tenn.*

"It gives me pleasure to find the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine *giving so much satisfaction*. I have it in constant use, and find it all that could be desired. It is the most simple and durable machine in use, and I heartily recommend it."—*F. M. White, Memphis, Tenn.*

"Having seen, examined, and used many other kinds of Sewing Machines, I feel free to say, that the Grover & Baker Machines are far superior to all others in use."—*M. Francios Sells, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I consider my Sewing Machine invaluable, and would not take five times its cost, if I could not supply its place. With it I can do all my family sewing in about one-fourth the time I could with my hands."—*M. J. Scott, Nashville, Tenn.*

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

A LOCAL AGENT WANTED.

February 16, 1859.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to *success* in Life; with a *Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Com*mercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

T. P. LOVE,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectioneries, &c.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. R. ALLISON MILLER Dentist,
Office in Brick Row opposite the Court House Huntingdon, Pa.

L. EVANS & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal.
Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES M. GREEN,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO.,
Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR,
Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden's.

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS,
Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER,
Proprietor of the Jackson House.

W. & H. WILLIAMS,
Proprietors of the Franklin House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.
SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

JAMES BRICKER,
Dealer in *Dry Goods*, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders. Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

MOSES STROUS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing. Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT,
Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor,
Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3. '58.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
ISENBERG & CONNOR, are prepared to furnish all orders for ALE, promptly. Address Isenberg & Connor, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [Dec. 8, 1858.]

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penn. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

HARDWARE!
A Large Stock, just received, and for sale at
BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE MAMMOTH STORE
Is the place for Latest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods.

LADIES DRESS GOODS!
A splendid assortment at STROUS' Cheap Store in Market Square. [March 31. 1858.

GROCERIES,
Of the best, always ready for customers, at
J. BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oct28.)

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES, Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

BUILDERS
Are requested to call and examine the Hardware, &c., at BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels,
for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER,
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED,
Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

OVERCOATS, of all kinds, cheaper than elsewhere, at
Oct. 1, 1856. H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best.
Call at MILLER'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK